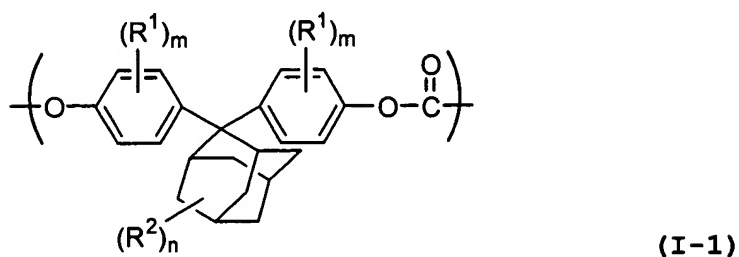


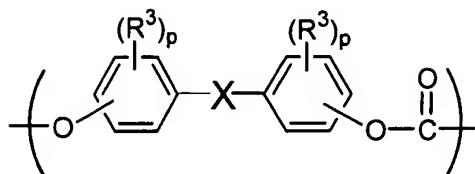
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IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) An aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit (I-1) represented by the following Formula (I-1):



(wherein  $R^1$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R^2$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;  $m$  represents an integer of 0 to 4; and  $n$  represents an integer of 0 to 14) and a repetitive unit (I-2) represented by the following Formula (I-2):

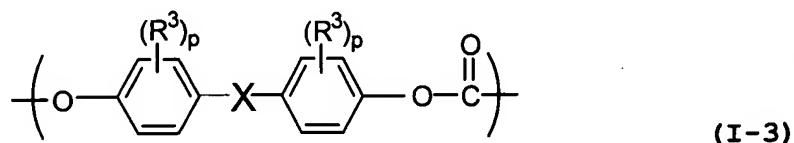


(I-2)

(wherein  $R^3$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -C(R<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>)- (provided that R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-ph-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group); and p represents an integer of 0 to 4) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a reduced viscosity ( $\eta_{sp}/c$ ) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

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2. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein the repetitive unit (I-2) is represented by the following Formula (I-3):



wherein  $\text{R}^3$ , X and p each represent the same as  $\text{R}^3$ , X and p in Formula (I-2).

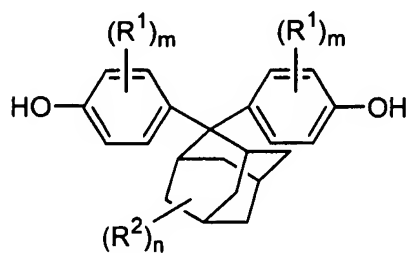
3. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein  $\text{R}^1$  in Formula (I-1) is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

4. (Previously Presented) The aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1, wherein X in Formula (I-2) is  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^4\text{R}^5)-$  (provided that  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

5. (Previously Presented) A production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 1,

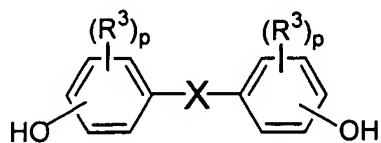
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characterized by reacting a 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane compound represented by the following Formula (I-4):



(I-4)

(wherein  $R^1$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R^2$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;  $m$  represents an integer of 0 to 4; and  $n$  represents an integer of 0 to 14) and divalent phenol represented by the following Formula (I-5):



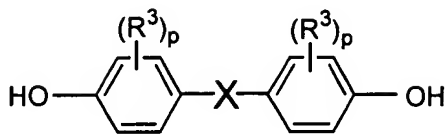
(I-5)

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(wherein  $R^3$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -C(R<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>)- (provided that R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-ph-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group); and p represents an integer of 0 to 4) with a carbonic ester-forming compound.

6. (Previously Presented)      The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein a compound represented by the following Formula (I-6) is used as the divalent phenol:

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(I-6)

wherein R<sup>3</sup>, X and p each represent the same as R<sup>3</sup>, X and p in Formula (I-5).

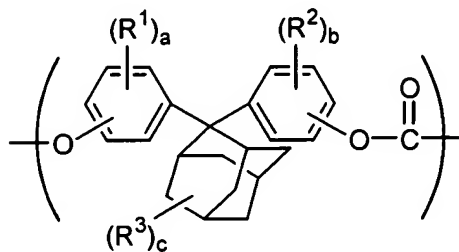
7. (Previously Presented) The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein the compound in which R<sup>1</sup> in Formula (I-4) is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms is used as the 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)adamantane compound.

8. (Previously Presented) The production process for the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 5, wherein used as the divalent phenol is the compound in which X in Formula (I-5) is -C(R<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>)- (provided that R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

9. to 20. (Canceled)

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21. (Previously Presented) An optical part-molding material comprising an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit represented by the following Formula (III-1):



(III-1)

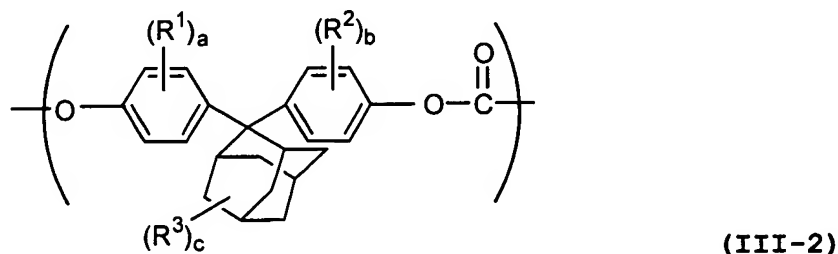
(wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R^3$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;  $a$  and  $b$  represent an integer of 0 to 4; and  $c$  represents an integer of 0 to 14) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a

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reduced viscosity ( $\eta_{sp}/c$ ) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

22. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 21, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  in Formula (III-1) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

23. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material comprising the aromatic polycarbonate resin as described in claim 21, wherein the repetitive unit is represented by the following Formula (III-2):



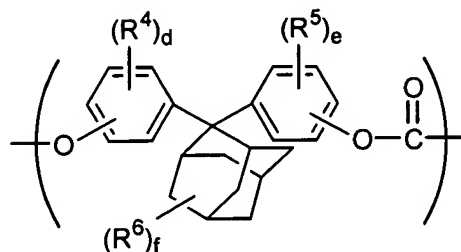
wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  each represent the same as  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  in Formula (III-1).

24. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 23, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  in Formula (III-2) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.



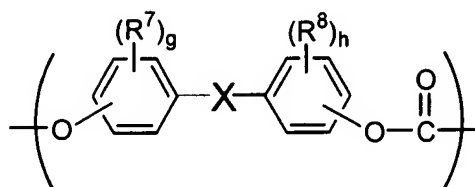
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25. (Previously Presented) An optical part-molding material comprising an aromatic polycarbonate resin which comprises a repetitive unit (III-1) represented by the following Formula (III-3):



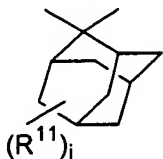
(wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R^6$  represents a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;  $d$  and  $e$  represent an integer of 0 to 4; and  $f$  represents an integer of 0 to 14) and a repetitive unit (III-2) represented by the following Formula (III-4):

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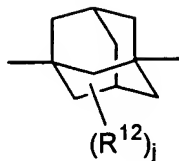


(III-4)

(wherein  $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; X represents a single bond, -O-, -CO-, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -C( $\text{R}^9\text{R}^{10}$ )- (provided that  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group, a 1,8-menthanediyl group, a 2,8-menthanediyl group, a substituted or non-substituted pyrazylidene group, a substituted or non-substituted arylene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-ph-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- (provided that ph represents a phenylene group) or the following Formula (III-5) or (III-6):



(III-5)



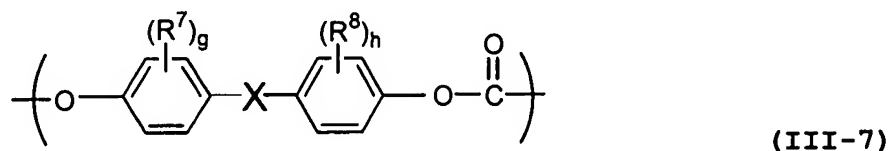
(III-6)

(wherein  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  each represent independently a group selected from the group of a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aryl-substituted alkenyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms and a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and  $i$  and  $j$  each represent an integer of 0 to 14); and  $g$  and  $h$  each represent an integer of 0 to 4) and in which the solution having a concentration of 0.5 g/deciliter using methylene chloride as a solvent has a reduced viscosity ( $\eta_{sp}/c$ ) of 0.1 deciliter/g or more which is measured at 20°C.

26. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  in Formula (III-3) are alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

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27. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein the repetitive unit (III-2) is represented by the following Formula (III-7):



wherein  $\text{R}^7$ ,  $\text{R}^8$ ,  $\text{X}$ ,  $g$  and  $h$  each represent the same as  $\text{R}^7$ ,  $\text{R}^8$ ,  $\text{X}$ ,  $g$  and  $h$  in Formula (III-4).

28. (Previously Presented) The optical part-molding material as described in claim 25, wherein  $\text{X}$  in Formula (III-4) is  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^9\text{R}^{10})-$  (provided that  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  each represent independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), a substituted or non-substituted cycloalkylidene group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a 9,9'-fluorenylidene group.

29. (Previously Presented) An optical part prepared by molding the optical part-molding material as described in claim 21.